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21 September 1983

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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HUN SEN VIEWS PRC AT PRK ASSEMBLY SESSION

OW181744 Hanoi VNA in English 1559 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Hanoi, 18 Aug (VNA)--"The diplomatic successes we have obtained are all the greater when viewed against the complexity of the international and regional situation and the frantic acts of sabotage of the Beijing reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces in the region, especially among the Thai ruling circles."

That came in a report made by Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, at the fifth session of the Kampuchean National Assembly in Phnom Penh Tuesday.

Hun Sen reviewed the international situation, the PRK's diplomatic activities, the situation in Southeast Asia, the maneuvers of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, U.S. imperialism, regional reaction against the three Indochinese countries, and brought out the importance of the Lao-Vietnamese-Kampuchean solidarity.

He noted that in spite of successive defeats in all domains of its anti-Indochinese plan, China has not given up its objective of dividing the three Indochinese countries to subjugate them and expanding its control to the whole of Southeast Asia.

Hun Sen said: "China continues to use the Pol Pot gang under the cloak of the 'tripartite coalition government' to block our people's reconstruction efforts.

"Meanwhile, the Khmer reactionaries have sustained one defeat after another. Remnants of the Pol Pot army have thinned off and are breaking up. Major disputes continue within the so-called 'coalition government' and the Sihanouk card has gradually lost its value."

He highly valued the unchanged stand of the Soviet Union toward the Indochinese countries.

"Our people's [words indistinct] well as the struggle of the three Indochinese peoples for socialism, for the enhancement of peace and stability in Southeast Asia will certainly triumph in spite of all difficulties and obstacles," Hun Sen concluded.

CSO: 4200/884

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 8-28 AUGUST

8-14 August

BK150828 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural development during the reporting period 8-14 August:

Battambang Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 8 August reported that by the end of July, peasants in Preah Net Preah District tilled more than 16,000 hectares of land and broadcast more than 10,000 hectares of rice. They plan to grow 301,000 hectares of rice this year.

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 10 August reported that with the assistance of tractors, Battambang District reclaimed almost 4,000 hectares of land. By the end of July, peasants in this district tilled 43,500 hectares of land, broadcast more than 30,000 hectares of floating and late rice, and grew more than 2,000 hectares of ordinary, later, and other kinds of rice. Peasants also planted more than 500 hectares of corn, potatoes, cassava, and mungbeans and 69 hectares of vegetables. The target for rice growing this season is 74,300 hectares.

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 12 August reported that by the end of July, peasants in Sangke District of this province broadcast and transplanted more than 17,000 hectares of various types of rice, sowed 777 hectares of other rice, and planted more than 1,400 hectares of subsidiary crops. They raised thousands of farm animals and poultry. The district plans to grow 38,000 hectares of rice this year.

Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1115 GMT on 14 August reported that up to the beginning of August, solidarity groups in Phnum Srok District, Battambang Province, had tilled 13,500 hectares of land for the monsoon cropping season. Of that area, 10,000 hectares were plowed by draft animals, and the rest by tractor. In addition, 1,200 hectares of wasteland were cleared. The district has put 8,660 hectares under rice, 52 percent of the planned area.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 8 August reported that by the end of July, peasants in Chikreng District broadcast and transplanted more than 7,200 hectares of rice, sowed more than 800 hectares of rice, and planted more than 500 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 14 August reported that by the end of July, peasants in Varin District of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province transplanted nearly 2,000 hectares of all types of rice, sowed 560 hectares of rice, and planted more than 300 hectares of other crops.

Kompong Speu Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 9 August reported that by the end of July, peasants tilled 551 hectares of land and sowed and transplanted more than 400 hectares of rice.

Takeo Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 10 August reported that in Treang District, more than 1,000 hectares of rice were broadcast and more than 100 hectares of rice were sowed so far, thus ensuring that nearly 7,800 hectares of rice will be transplanted.

Ratanakiri Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 14 August reported that by the end of July, peasants in Bor Kev District planted more than 4,100 hectares of rice and almost 800 hectares of subsidiary crops. They have almost 1,200 head of cattle, more than 14,000 hogs, chickens, and ducks, and 22 elephants.

Kompong Cham Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1117 GMT on 8 August reported that fishermen in Kompong Cham Province caught 4,520 metric tons of fish in the first half of this year, of which 1,000 metric tons were smoked or otherwise processed. The rest was sold to the population.

Svay Rieng Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0407 GMT on 13 August reported that up to 1 August, peasants in Svay Rieng Province plowed 27,000 hectares of ricefield, including 3,470 hectares by means of agriculture service tractors. Last year, Svay Rieng Province planted 118,420 hectares of rice and sold 112,500 metric tons of paddy to the state. A total of 27,180 head of cattle was vaccinated against various diseases. The agricultural service provided 59 pumps and 900 metric tons of chemical fertilizer to peasants in this province.

Prey Veng Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 13 August reported that by the end of July, peasants in Preah Sdach District tilled nearly 5,000 hectares of land, broadcast more than 4,700 hectares of rice, sowed 45 hectares of rice, and planted 70 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Kompong Chhnang Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 13 August reported that in this rainy season, Kompong Chhnang Province plans to grow 48,800 hectares of all types of rice and 5,700 hectares of various crops. By the end of July, peasants transplanted nearly 8,200 hectares of rice and planted 3,600 hectares of subsidiary crops and vegetables. They plan to reclaim 12,000 hectares of fallow land. Of this amount, 4,200 hectares of land have so far been reclaimed.

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 10 August reported that so far, peasants in Kompong Tralach District tilled more than 3,100 hectares of land, transplanted more than 580 hectares of various types of rice, planted almost 1,000 hectares of secondary food crops and industrial crops, and reclaimed more than 2,200 hectares of new land.

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 12 August reported that so far peasants in Kompong Leng District of Kompong Chhnang Province tilled more than 2,000 hectares of land, broadcast almost 2,000 hectares of various types of rice, and planted more than 800 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 12 August reported that by the end of July, peasants in Kompong Chhnang Province sold more than 7,800 metric tons of paddy to the state.

Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0425 GMT on 12 August reported that up to mid-July, peasants in Rolea P'ier District, Kompong Chhnang Province, plowed more than 2,500 hectares of ricefield, reclaimed more than 650 hectares of land, and planted several hundred hectares of subsidiary crops. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0425 GMT on 12 August reported that peasants in Toek Phos District, Kompong Chhnang Province, reclaimed 550 hectares of land, planted more than 90 hectares of food crops, and more than 50 hectares of industrial crops.

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 14 August reported that by the end of July, peasants in Kandal Province tilled nearly 30,000 hectares of land, sowed almost 1,300 hectares of rice, broadcast and transplanted almost 10,000 hectares of rice, and planted more than 3,150 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1100 GMT on 8 August reported that by mid-July, peasants in Phnom Penh District tilled 1,500 hectares of land, sowed more than 500 hectares of rice, transplanted more than 100 hectares of various types of rice, and reclaimed 60 hectares of new land. They plan to grow almost 9,000 hectares of rice this year.

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 9 August reported that in the first 6 months of 1983, Kandal Province's trade service bought more than 5,000 metric tons of various types of rice, more than 190 metric tons of lotus seed, more than 90 metric tons of palm sugar, and more than 130 metric tons of tobacco from the peasants.

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 13 August reported that Kien Svay District plans to grow rice on 4,500 hectares of land. Since the beginning of the year, 1,106 hectares of rice were planted and 1,125 hectares of land were retilled.

Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1117 GMT on 8 August reported that peasants in Kaoh Thom District, Kandal Province, plowed 4,800 hectares of land and put 1,000 others under floating rice. At the same time, they are reaping the 6,600 hectares of dry season rice.

Pursat Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 13 August reported that by the end of July, peasants in Kandieng District broadcast and transplanted more than 4,300 hectares of all types of rice, sowed more than 240 hectares of rice, planted 164 hectares of vegetables, and reclaimed almost 2,000 hectares of land. The Pursat Province's agricultural service also provided 50 metric tons of rice seeds to the peasants in this district.

Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0440 GMT on 10 August reported that peasants in Pursat Province planted 1,410 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops. The provincial agricultural service provided to peasants in the provincial seat, Kandieng and Bakan districts, nearly 6 metric tons of fuel, 172 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, 130 metric tons of rice seeds, and 45 pumps. A total of 2,055 hectares of land was reclaimed this year. A total of 28,360 head of cattle was vaccinated against various diseases. Last year, Pursat Province planted 67,800 hectares of rice and sold 13,950 metric tons of paddy to the state. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0419 GMT on 14 August reported that up to August, peasants in Pursat Province sold 14,000 metric tons of paddy to the state, 2,000 metric tons over the plan. A total of 300 metric tons of dried fish, 7 metric tons of fermented fish, more than 250 metric tons of palm sugar, 15 metric tons of resin, and 600 cubic meters of sawn-up wood were also sold to the state.

15-21 August

BK220750 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media monitored by Bangkok Bureau have reported the following agricultural developments during the reporting period 15-21 August:

National level: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 19 August reports that 1.6 million hectares of cropland have been prepared, including 1.4 million hectares of land planted with rice. There are over 1.5 million head of cattle, over 500 tractors, over 1,000 power tillers, and over 1 million peasants in Kampuchea at present.

Prey Veng Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0420 GMT on 15 August notes that by the end of July peasants in Preah Sdach District had tilled almost 5,000 hectares of land, broadcast more than 4,700 hectares of rice, sowed 45 hectares of rice, and planted 70 hectares of subsidiary crops. They plan to grow 24,560 hectares of rice this year. At 0430 GMT on 17 August the radio reports that by early August peasants in Sithor Kandal District had tilled more than 12,500 hectares of land, sowed more than 500 hectares, broadcast or transplanted almost 5,000 hectares of various types of rice, and planted 350 hectares of subsidiary crops.

According to the radio at 1300 GMT on 21 August, by the end of July, peasants in Kamchay Mea District had planted more than 1,500 hectares of rice and transplanted almost 2,000 hectares of early rice.

Kompong Thom Province: At 0430 GMT on 21 August the radio says that peasants in Stoung District have built a 100 meter-long dike and repaired or built more than 4,300 meters of ditches and field embankments in order to facilitate rice growing.

Kompong Speu Province: According to Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 18 August, so far, peasants in Phnum Srouch District have planted more than 400 hectares of vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops and produced 397 metric tons of natural fertilizer. They plan to grow 8,500 hectares of rice. So far, they have sowed more than 97 hectares of rice, transplanted nearly 500 hectares of rice, broadcast 35 hectares of rice, and planted more than 263 hectares of slash-and-burn rice.

Kompong Chhnang Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 15 August notes that during this rainy season, peasants in the province plan to grow rice on 48,800 hectares of land and subsidiary crops on 5,700 hectares of land. By the end of July, almost 8,200 hectares of various types of rice were broadcast and transplanted and 3,600 hectares of subsidiary crops planted. Peasants also reclaimed more than 4,300 hectares of land.

Kampot Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0516 GMT on 15 August notes that the provincial agricultural service of Kampot vaccinated 2,000 head of cattle and sent 20 metric tons of IR-36 rice seeds, 20 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, and 220 liters of insecticide to peasants in the province.

Kompong Cham Province: SPK French at 0516 GMT on 15 August reports that peasants of O Reang Euv District reclaimed 1,095 hectares of land left fallow under the Pol Pot regime, restored a 900-meter-long dike and 1,100 meters of embankments, and built 4 watergates for drainage purpose. This year, authorities in the district plan to grow 17,340 hectares of rice.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 15 August reports that so far peasants in the province have sold 20,000 metric tons of paddy and almost 900 metric tons of dried fish, beans, lotus seeds, and pork to the state. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 18 August reports that according to the chairman of the Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee, by 10 August peasants in this province tilled 43,066 hectares of land and sowed more than 9,000 hectares of rice.

Pursat Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 16 August reports that by 30 July the trade service in this province had bought more than 14,000 metric tons of paddy from the peasants. It also bought more than 300 metric tons of dried fish and fish paste, more than 400 kg of sandalwood, 15 metric tons of resin, more than 250 metric tons of palm sugar, and 600 cubic meters of sawn log.

Takeo Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1104 GMT on 21 August reports that by mid-August peasants at Treang District had tilled 1,950 hectares of fields. They also kept seedlings on 900 hectares and put 1,400 hectares under floating rice and 850 other hectares under subsidiary food crops.

Phnom Penh SPK French at 0451 GMT on 17 August also reports that peasants of Kirivong District by the beginning of August planted 3,700 hectares of floating rice or 1,500 hectares more than the same period last year. They also grew more than 2,700 hectares of various types of rice and 300 hectares of corn, soy, potatoes, and pepper.

Battambang Province: At 1104 GMT on 21 August SPK English reports: Solidarity production groups at Battambang District plowed 60,600 hectares of land in the first 7 months of this year. The rice area planned for the current monsoon is 66,860 hectares. The groups planted various rice varieties on 50,110 hectares while nursing seedlings on 2,770 other hectares. They covered 1,700 hectares with other crops, including 530 hectares of jute, 108 hectares of sugarcane, 350 hectares of maize, and 320 hectares of bean. Two thousand three hundred pairs of draught animals have been added to last year's 11,510 pairs.

Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0451 GMT on 17 August notes that solidarity groups of Sisophon District planted 17,000 hectares of rice, fulfilling 45 percent of this season's plan. They also grew 400 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops.

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1102 GMT on 21 August notes that despite natural vagaries solidarity production groups at Kien Svay District managed to plow 4,125 hectares of fields in the first 7 months of this year. Since the beginning of August, they have sown different varieties of rice on 1,453 hectares. Of these, 157 hectares were for floating rice, 212 hectares for short-term rice, 410 hectares for medium-term rice and 127 hectares for long-term rice. Furthermore, they have covered 1,435 hectares with corn. Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1104 GMT on 21 August also reports that in Kandal Province peasants at Phnom Penh District had plowed 300 hectares by the end of July. The IR-36 rice variety was transplanted on 40 hectares. Plowing and transplanting are going on in order to achieve the plan for 818 hectares of rice in this season.

22-28 August

BK290648 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media monitored by Bangkok Bureau have reported the following agricultural developments during the reporting period 22-28 August:

Pursat: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1309 GMT on 22 August reports that this year Pursat plans to grow 11,500 hectares of rice. Last year, it planted 10,140 hectares of rice and sold 2,400 metric tons of paddy to the state.

Battambang: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 25 August reports that by July, peasants in Phnum Srok District had tilled more than 8,800 hectares of land, broadcast and transplanted more than 5,000 hectares of floating rice, and sowed more than 190 hectares of various other types of rice.

Kratie: At 0430 GMT on 27 August the radio reports that by the end of July, peasants in the province had tilled more than 11,000 hectares of land, planted and transplanted more than 6,400 hectares of the slash-and-burn and various other types of rice; and grown more than 1,800 hectares of corn and more than 900 hectares of mungbean, peanut, sugarcane and various vegetables. At 1300 GMT on 27 August the radio notes that so far peasants in Prek Prasap District have transplanted late and early rice and planted slash-and-burn rice on 812 hectares of land. They have also planted more than 1,000 hectares of subsidiary crops. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 28 August says that peasants in Chhlong District have transplanted more than 500 hectares of the rainy season rice; broadcast and planted 140 hectares of rice; and grown more than 300 hectares of corn and more than 300 hectares of sesame. The radio at 1300 GMT on 28 August reports that by the end of July, peasants in Sambo District had transplanted and planted more than 2,300 hectares of various types of rice and reclaimed 600 hectares of land.

Kampot: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 22 August says that by 5 August, peasants in the province had transplanted 13,500 hectares of various types of rice; planted more than 6,600 hectares of corn, mungbean, peanuts, sesame, cassava, potato, sugarcane and vegetables; and collected more than 200 metric tons of natural fertilizer for use in experimental cropping and more than 15,000 metric tons of natural fertilizer for use in intensive cropping.

Prey Veng: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1138 GMT on 28 August reports that peasants of Kamchay Mea District sold 3,640 metric tons of paddy to the state, exceeding plan by 40 metric tons. SPK English at 1214 GMT on 22 August notes that from May to mid-August solidarity production groups at Sithor Kandal District nursed rice seedlings on 750 hectares. They put 10,000 hectares under rice by direct sowing and transplanting. The same period saw the clearing of 200 hectares of wasteland and the planting of maize, beans, sesame, sugarcane and vegetables on 200 hectares. The peasants received timely assistance from the provincial agricultural service in the forms of 11 motorpumps, 95 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, 1,600 metric tons of organic fertilizer, and 1,800 metric tons of seed rice.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 22 August says that by 30 July, peasants in the province had planted more than 36,800 hectares of subsidiary crops. The target for rice production this season is 160,000 hectares. Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1207 GMT on 24 August reports that peasants in the province have sold the state a large quantity of surplus produce including 20,000 metric tons of paddy, 390 metric tons of dried fish, 270 metric tons of green beans, over 160 metric tons of pork, and more than 70 metric tons of lotus seeds. The peasants in Varin District have put 2,495 hectares under rice, 400 hectares more than planned. In addition, they have grown subsidiary food plants on more than 300 hectares. SPK English at 1120 GMT on 25 August reports the following: solidarity production groups in Chikreng District had, by 1 August, put 7,845 hectares under rice and covered 550 other hectares with subsidiary food crops. Similar groups at Samrong District in the same period covered 1,773 hectares with rice and 119 others with subsidiary food plants. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 22 August notes that by the end of July, peasants in Chongkal District planted almost 1,000 hectares of slash-and-burn rice and various other types of rice. Target for rice growing in this season is 3,300 hectares. They also grew more than 200 hectares of subsidiary crops. SPK English at 1119 GMT on 27 August notes, however, that at Chongkal District peasants have planted different rice varieties on 2,122 hectares. At Srei Snam District, solidarity groups have planted 5,500 hectares of paddy, or 74 percent of the plan. SPK English at 1119 GMT on 27 August reports that peasants at Kompong Tralach District have put 1,700 hectares under rice and 900 hectares under subsidiary food crops. Industrial crops like soybean, groundnut, jute, sesame, tobacco and sugarcane have been planted on 131 hectares.

Kampong Chhnang: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 22 August reports that by the end of July, peasants in the province had tilled over 13,000 hectares of land; sowed almost 3,000 hectares of rice; transplanted over 6,100 hectares of various types of rice; reclaimed over 3,000 hectares

of land; and planted more than 3,500 hectares of corn, manioc and various other crops and 300 hectares of industrial crops. At 0430 GMT on 27 August the radio notes that so far, peasants in Baribo District had sown 1,100 hectares of various types of rice, broadcast and transplanted 1,300 hectares of rice, reclaimed 212 hectares of land, and planted 422 hectares of subsidiary crops. Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1116 GMT on 27 August reports that solidarity production groups of Rolea P'ier District put 2,000 hectares under rice in the first 6 months of this year. Although there was a severe drought the peasants also managed to reclaim 850 hectares of land. Moreover they had to prepare 280 hectares for sowing by hoeing because of insufficient haulage. Subsidiary food plants like maize and cassava, and vegetables, were grown on 400 hectares.

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 22 August notes that by early August, peasants in Kien Svay District tilled more than 4,000 hectares of land, sowed and transplanted more than 1,400 hectares of various types of rice, and planted more than 1,400 hectares of corn. The district's agricultural service provided peasants with 21 waterpumps and 100 metric tons of chemical fertilizer. The radio at 1300 GMT on 28 August says that so far, peasants in Lvea Em District have transplanted more than 700 hectares of IR-36 and 3-month rice. The target for rainy season rice production is 850 hectares. Peasants in this district also planted more than 6,600 hectares of subsidiary crops, and raised more than 5,000 head of cattle and thousands of hogs and poultry. In his report to the recent fifth session of the National Assembly carried by SPK French at 0406 GMT on 23 August, Yim Sunheng, deputy from Kandal and member of the provincial party committee, said that his province planted 33,000 hectares of dry-season rice, including 13,400 hectares of IR-36 rice variety which produced 59,000 metric tons of paddy.

CSO: 4212/59

VODK REPORTAGE ON BATTLE REPORTS

Poipet-Nimit Road Cut

BK240618 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
23 Aug 83

[Text] On 18 August, our national army and guerrillas cut route 5 between Nimit and Poipet, south Sisophon battlefield. We dug 10 holes, each of 1 cubic meter.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the south Sisophon battlefield!

Casualties Reach 115

BK231058 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
22 Aug 83

[Text] After we attacked and cut the Vietnamese enemies' supply and communication lines, they were in panic. Grasping the Vietnamese enemies' situation, on 15 August, our national army and guerrillas prepared for attacks on three Vietnamese positions on the Pailin-Route 10 battlefield.

On 16 August at 0600 our national army and guerrillas launched an attack on the Vietnamese enemies. After 3 hours of fighting, we liberated position No 440 [not further identified], and we continued our attack on the Vietnamese enemies' position No 551 [not further identified]. After 8 hours of fighting, we completely liberated position No 551, and we continued our attack on position No 330 [not further identified]. After a day and a night of fighting, we successfully liberated these three positions. We killed 70 Vietnamese soldiers on the spot and wounded 84 others. The remaining of Vietnamese soldiers retreated and stepped on our landmines exploding 10 of them. Ten Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 15 others were wounded.

On 16 August, the Vietnamese enemies posted at Pailin and (Phnum Russel) assembled their remnant troops and formed a battalion. This battalion was sent to help Vietnamese soldiers at positions No 551, No 400 and No 300. When they crossed the river, the Vietnamese soldiers were attacked by our guerrillas. A total of 35 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 28 others were wounded. The remaining ones were forced to retreat.

As a result, we killed 115 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 127 others for a total of 242 casualties. We destroyed an ammunition dump, 30 AK's, 2 KD-82's, a B-40, a machinegun, 200 trenches, 4 military barracks, and a quantity of materiel. We seized a KD-82, a 82-mm mortar, a 12.7 mm machinegun, 15 AK's, a Cetme rifle, 3 B-40's, a machinegun, 21 crates of AK ammunition, 6 KD-82 shells, 80 shells of 82-mm mortar, 5 crates of 12.7 machinegun ammunition, 1,400 rounds of Cetme ammunition, 300 rounds of machinegun ammunition, 16 RPD cartridge magazines, 6 AK magazines, 2 binoculars, 4 telephones, 460 meters of telephone line, 62 hand grenades, 40 gas masks, 48 belts, a C-25 radio, a radio receiver, 14 bags, 26 hammocks, 3 maps, 20 sets of clothes, a document on the use of and protection from toxic chemicals and a quantity of materiel. We completely liberated and occupied these three positions.

Long live our courageous and valiant national army, guerrillas, and people on the Pailin-Route 10 battlefield!

Western Region Battle Losses

BK240613 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
23 Aug 83

[Text] In July, our comrades-in-arms on the western region battlefield killed 34 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 32 others for a total of 66 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 185,000 punji stakes and dug 180 punji pitfalls.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the western region battlefield!

July Report for Eastern Areas

BK201015 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
19 Aug 83

[Text] Last July, our comrades-in-arms on the Ratanakiri-Mondolkiri-Kratie-Eastern region battlefield killed 7 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, wounded 5 others, made and planted 985,750 new punji stakes, dug 250 punji pitfalls, and set 150 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people on the Ratanakiri-Mondolkiri-Kratie-Eastern region battlefield!

Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom Losses

BK190921 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
18 Aug 83

[Text] In July, our comrades-in-arms on the Kompong Cham and Kompong Thom battlefields killed 37 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 33 others for a

total of 70 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 170,000 punji stakes and dug 450 punji pitfalls.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the Kompong Cham and Kompong Thom battlefields!

Losses on Pursat Battlefield

BK220230 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
21 Aug 83

[Text] In July, our comrades-in-arms on the Pursat battlefield killed 38 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 51 others for a total of 89 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 185,000 punji stakes and dug 210 punji pitfalls.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the Pursat battlefield!

Moung-Koas Kralar July Activities

BK230810 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
22 Aug 83

[Text] Last July, our comrades-in-arms on the Moung-Koas Kralar battlefield killed 63 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 59 others for a total of 122 casualties. Regarding production of primitive weapons, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 220,000 punji stakes and dug 90 punji pitfalls.

Long live our courageous and valiant national army, guerrillas, and people on the Moung-Koas Kralar battlefield!

Intensifying Vietnamization Moves

BK180805 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
17 Aug 83

[News commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemy Sent 100 Families of Their Nationals To Settle in our Kampuchean Territory"]

[Text] On 1 August, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent 100 families of their nationals to settle at Peam Pong and Tonle Chhma in the Tonle Sap Lake area. They control our Tonle Sap and exploit fishing there as their own property. They do not let our people to make a living.

When the entire world is more concerned about their Vietnamization policy in Kampuchea, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors rejected these charges and hid their criminal acts. On the other hand, they have made every effort to successively send their nationals to settle on our territory in the regions bordering Vietnam and in fertile areas such as along the Tonle Sap and the Mekong River. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors are well aware that they cannot defeat the Kampuchean people and our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and

guerrillas, and swallow the Kampuchean territory by military means. Therefore, they are making every effort to systematically intensify the implementation of their Vietnamization policy in Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas are very angry with the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, and are determined to unite to fight against and completely defeat this Vietnamization enemy aggressors until they are all driven out from Kampuchea.

Railroad Cuts on MOUNG Battlefield

BK201019 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
19 Aug 83

[Text] On 10 August our national army and guerrillas destroyed railroad tracks at 13 points east of Ta Meou bridge on MOUNG battlefield for a total of 250 meters.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people on the MOUNG battlefield!

'Liberation' Of Battambang Villages

BK250320 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
24 Aug 83

[Text] On 16 August our national army and guerrillas attacked three Vietnamese positions and liberated five villages along the road from Bavel to Thma Koul on the Sisophon-south of route 5 battlefield. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese soldiers, smashed three wooden bridges totaling 20 meters long, and destroyed a quantity of war materiel. We also liberated three Vietnamese positions and five villages, namely, Phum Sarang, Rung Ampil, O Ta Thok, Khnach Romeas and Prakiep.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people on the Sisophon-south of route 5 battlefield!

Railroad Tracks Destroyed

BK260336 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
25 Aug 83

[Text] On 15 and 16 August, our national army and guerrillas successfully attacked the railroad tracks at 12 points between (Svay Cheat) and Phum Roluos and the Reang Kesi station on the Battambang battlefield. As a result, we destroyed 595 meters of the railroad tracks.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people on the Battambang battlefield!

Track Cut in Sisophon

BK280306 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
27 Aug 83

[Text] On 18 August, our national army and guerrillas cut two drainage pipes and the railroad track at 5 places, totaling 500 meters, between Me Chba and Boeng Pring, South Sisophon battlefield.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the South Sisophon battlefield!

Road Damaged in Samlot

BK280326 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
27 Aug 83

[Text] On the night of 18 August, our national army and guerrillas dug 48 holes on the road between Trung Khla and Pream, Samlot battlefield. Each hole is 1.5 meters deep and 4.5 meters wide. The next morning, a Vietnamese soldier was killed by our mines when he came to inspect the damage.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the Samlot battlefield!

Positions 'Liberated' in S. Sisophon

BK270339 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
27 Aug 83

[Text] On 20 August, our national army and guerrillas successfully attacked, liberated, and gained control of two Vietnamese platoon positions at (Daeum Spung) and (Toek Chenh) and a company position at Damnak Chan. These positions were part of the defense network of the Vietnamese enemy's battalion at O Trav Chu and Toek Sap, South Sisophon battlefield.

We killed 27 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 15 others for a total of 42 casualties; the remaining soldiers fled these 3 positions. We destroyed 25 military shelters, 50 trenches, and seized an M-30 machinegun, 2 B-41 rocket launchers, 2 B-40 rocket launchers, 3 AK's, 2 CK's, 18 CKC's, and a quantity of materiel. We completely liberated and now control these three positions.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the South Sisophon battlefield!

Two SRV Company Positions Destroyed

BK300401 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
29 Aug 83

[Text] On 24 August, our national army and guerrillas attacked and destroyed two Vietnamese company positions at (O Trachu) and (Toek Sap), Sisophon-

South of Route 5 battlefield. We killed 7 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 5 others for a total of 12 casualties. We destroyed 10 trenches, 3 barracks, and a quantity of guns, ammunition, and military materiel.

Long live our courageous and valiant national army, guerrillas, and people on the Sisophone-South of Route 5 battlefield!

Ambush of Vietnamese Train

BK310810 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
30 Aug 83

[Text] On 18 August, our national army and guerrillas ambushed a Vietnamese enemy train between (Mnoul) and (Krang Lvea) stations, Kompong Chhnang Province. We destroyed an engine and 79 cars on the spot. A total of 65 persons who rode in this train was killed and 60 others wounded for a total of 125 casualties. We destroyed 3 12.7-mm machine guns, 3 Goryunov's, a 60-mm mortar, 26 AK's, and 20 cans of gasoline. We also destroyed 150 meters of railway track and seized a B-40, three AK's, a pistol, 30 sacks of rice, and a quantity of materiel.

Long live our courageous and valiant national army, guerrillas, and people in Kompong Chhnang Province!

Western Leach Raid

BK311025 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
30 Aug 83

[Text] On the night of 21 August, our commandos successfully attacked and destroyed a Vietnamese position [not further identified] at (Peam Chruos), Western Leach battlefield. Our commandos lobbed grenades and launched the attack on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, when they arrived at the position, killing 15 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 10 others for a total of 25 casualties. We destroyed seven trenches, seven barracks and a quantity of guns, ammunition, and various materiel.

Long live our courageous and valiant national army, guerrillas and people on the Western Leach battlefield!

Two SRV Positions Destroyed

BK010542 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
31 Aug 83

[Text] On 16 August, our national army and guerrillas attacked and smashed two Vietnamese enemy platoon-size artillery positions at Hill 380 on the Pailin-Route 10 battlefield. Upon reaching these positions, our army and guerrillas immediately and simultaneously fired upon and lobbed hand grenades at them, killing 10 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 10. The survivors fled from these positions.

We totally smashed these two Vietnamese positions and seized an 82-mm mortar, 2 12.70mm machineguns, 2 AK's, 30 82-mm mortar shells, 4 crates of AK ammunition, 10 AK magazines, 25 hand grenades, 2 radio sets, 6 gas masks, 5 rucksacks, a telescopic device, and a quantity of belts, clothes, documents and war materiel. We also destroyed 7 assorted weapons, 7 crates of 12.7-mm machineguns, 10 trenches, 6 military barracks, and a quantity of ammunition and war materiel.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people on the Pailin-Route 10 battlefield!

Settlers in Kratie District

BK030911 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] The Vietnamese enemy have sent 300 Vietnamese families to plunder and take over our people's homes at Peam Te, Roka Kandal, Andong Dong, Krakor, Russei Cha, Thmar Kre, Sambok, and Kampi villages in Kratie District. At present, all the big and small fishing allotments have been taken over by Vietnamese and our Kampuchean people have been banned from there. Our people's houses, villages, and lands have also been confiscated by the Vietnamese.

Reinforcements to Kampuchea

BK050402 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] On 15 August, the Vietnamese enemy brought four truckloads of reinforcement soldiers from Vietnam to Kratie District, Kratie Province. Currently, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are sending more reinforcements from Vietnam to Kampuchea. This shows the Kampuchean people, as well as the world, that the Vietnamese enemy is not preparing to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly, and it has no good will to peacefully solve the Kampuchean problem. Instead, it is constantly escalating its war of aggression in Kampuchea to continue to occupy Kampuchea forever and expand in Southeast Asia.

Therefore, the Kampuchean people have to carry on their armed struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the battlefield more vigorously. And the world must continue to take every kind of measure to pressure the Hanoi Vietnamese and make them face more difficulties until they are no longer able to endure them and are forced to withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea immediately and unconditionally as prescribed by resolutions adopted by the previous 4 sessions of the UN General Assembly.

Tracks Destroyed in Angkor Chey

BK080430 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
7 Sep 83

[Text] On 28 August, our national army and guerrillas destroyed the Vietnamese railroad tracks at 10 points for a total of 250 meters near the Tani station in Angkor Chey District of southwestern region battlefield. They also dug two holes, each of which is 1.5 meters deep and 3 meters wide, across this line. Thus, transportation along this railroad was disrupted.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people in Angkor Chey District on the southwestern region battlefield!

Samlot Guerrilla Activities

BK080426 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
7 Sep 83

[Text] Last August, our comrades-in-arms on the Samlot battlefield killed 168 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 215 others, produced and planted 930,000 punji stakes, dug 3,600 punji pitfalls, and set 600 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people on the Samlot battlefield!

SRV Propaganda Against Thailand

BK030850 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
2 Sep 83

[Station commentary: "Why Do the Hanoi Authorities Make a Lot of Charges Against Thailand?"]

[Text] The Hanoi authorities' propaganda machine has recently increased its propaganda and charges against Thailand by changing white into black and black into white. The Vietnamese aggressors' administration in Phnom Penh has made efforts to arrogantly and savagely increase their charges against Thailand as incited by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Why do the Hanoi authorities make such cheap charges against Thailand?

The cause is that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are defeated. They are in a complete impasse and are bogged down on the Kampuchean battlefield. During the past nearly 5 years, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have made every military effort, but they cannot swallow Kampuchea. Therefore, they are playing other tricks to swallow Kampuchea by other means. Among these tricks, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors staged their maneuver to dupe Thailand and other ASEAN countries to legitimize and accept their aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli by proposing to Thailand and ASEAN countries to hold regional dialogue, bipartisan talks or a regional conference with them. Thailand and other ASEAN countries categorically oppose the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's aggression in Kampuchea. These countries categorically

reject the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli. Thailand and other ASEAN countries rejected the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' maneuver on regional dialogue and conference. These countries are unanimous to stand firmly on the principle of the UN Charter. They firmly uphold their stand to resolve the Kampuchean problem in the framework of the UN General Assembly resolutions that called on the Vietnamese to completely and unconditionally withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea, and let the Kampuchean people determine their own future destiny without any external interference. Concurrently, Thailand and other ASEAN countries, with all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world, have assisted and supported the Kampuchean people and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in their just struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors for the defense of sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Kampuchea, and for the survival of the Kampuchean race. The correct and just stand of Thailand, the ASEAN countries and peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world against the Vietnamese enemy's aggression in Kampuchea, and to assist and support the struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has directly and efficiently contributed to the opposition against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' attempt to swallow Kampuchean territory and incorporate it into Vietnam, and to exterminate the Kampuchean race. This correct and just stand of these countries has efficiently resisted the expansionist and aggressive strategy of Vietnam and the Soviet Union throughout Southeast Asia.

The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors failed to swallow Kampuchea with their military means and diplomatic ploys. They did not succeed in achieving their aggressive and expansionist strategy. For this reason, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors insulted the international community; in particular, they made propaganda and charges against Thailand which is the front line state. This propaganda and charges were aimed at dividing the ASEAN countries and isolating Thailand which is the front line state. This propaganda and charges were aimed at dividing the ASEAN countries and isolating Thailand. These acts were intended to pressure and threaten Thailand, and to prepare for a large-scale attack on Thailand in the future. This is not a new trick. The Vietnamese have played such a trick in the past. Before they made an incursion into Thailand in June 1980, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors made a lot of propaganda and charges against Thailand. Later, they again played such a trick. Before they launched a large-scale invasion of Kampuchea at the end of 1978, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors used their tricks to make propaganda and charges against Democratic Kampuchea. Therefore, the world is not alarmed about the Hanoi authorities' propaganda and charges against Thailand. On the contrary, these propaganda and charges have made everyone heighten vigilance against poisonous tricks played by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors. These propaganda and charges have made everyone assist and support Thailand, which is the front line state, directly facing the military threat of the Hanoi regional expansionists and aggressors. Peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world more fully realize the necessity of supporting the ASEAN countries' stand to resolve the Kampuchean problem based on the UN General Assembly resolutions that called on the Vietnamese to totally and unconditionally withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny free of any external interference. Furthermore, the international community more fully realizes the necessity of continuing to assist and support the Kampuchean people and the

Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea who have waged a direct struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the battlefield, and to always bring pressure to bear on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they completely withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions.

Everyone realizes that tension on the Thai-Kampuchean border, the threat to Thailand's security, and the danger of Vietnamese expansion in Southeast Asia will no longer exist and that long-lasting peace and stability in Southeast Asia will be guaranteed when the Vietnamese withdraw all of their troops from Kampuchea.

CSO: 4212/59

KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

IRAQ'S 'AZIZ THANKS KHIEU SAMPHAN--Recently, Democratic Kampuchean Vice President Khieu Samphan received a message of thanks from His Excellency Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Iraq. The message said, among other things: His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs: I am most happy to have received a congratulatory message from you on the occasion of our Iraqi national day. I would like to express high appreciation and most profound gratitude to your excellency. I wish your excellency plenty of good health, happiness, and that friendly Kampuchea will be glorious and prosperous. [Signed] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Iraq. [Text] [BK280300 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Aug 83]

RED CROSS AID DISTRIBUTION--Phnom Penh, 10 Aug (SPK)--The Kampuchean Red Cross from July 19-28 distributed 5,971 parcels of emergency relief from the UNHCR [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees] to repatriated Kampucheans in the districts of Moung Russei, Mongkolborei, Preah Net Preah, Ratanamondol, Sisophon, Phnum Srok, and Sangke in Battambang Province, northwest of Phnom Penh. Each family was given one parcel consisting of 10 metres of synthetic cloth, two sarongs, two mosquito nets, a plastic sheet of four metres, and a sewing kit. Two thousand and twenty-nine other parcels were left at the provincial capital to be distributed later on. [Text] [BK121453 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1117 GMT 10 Aug 83]

GIFTS FROM HUNGARY--Phnom Penh, 9 Aug (SPK)--Hungarian Ambassador to Kampuchea Alfred Almasi handed medical equipment and medicines to Yos Por, secretary general of the KUPNCD National Council, in Phnom Penh on 8 August. These products were donated by the Hungarian People's Patriotic Front National Council to its Kampuchean counterpart. On the same day, Heng Teav, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, received telephone and radio equipment donated by the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Hungarian People's Republic. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1206 GMT 9 Aug 83 BK]

CS0: 4219/73

THAI PAPER CITES 'SOURCE' ON 'GUERRILLA ACTIVITY

BK280105 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Anti-Vientiane guerrillas are reported to have killed at least 37 Vietnamese troops since stepping up their armed campaign against the Laotian Government this month, an intelligence source told the BANGKOK POST.

The troops were reportedly killed during a series of major attacks early this month against Vietnamese bases in Paksan, opposite Bung Kan District of Nong Khai Province.

The source declined to provide further information on the fighting but said that among the camps that fell under the attacks was a Vietnamese unit providing security for an airstrip in Paksane itself.

Other bases which were attacked were the locally known "CDO" camp on Saphan Namsan Road, the Siwilai camp and the Ban Kwaengchum camp.

The source said at least 37 Vietnamese soldiers were killed in fierce battles which erupted after the attacks.

The anti-Vientiane guerrillas were reported to have used both traditional and guerrilla tactics against the Vietnamese troops.

The source reportedly could not identify the anti-Vientiane guerrillas groups involved in the operations.

Several guerrilla factions have been reported to be attempting to overthrow the Vietnamese-backed Laotian Government, and one of the most active recently has been the National United Front for the Liberation of Laos (NUFLL).

The movement, known in Lao as Neo Haum Phalang Lao Kousat, was said earlier this month to have recruited an extra 4,000 Laotians this year to fight against the Kaysone Phomvihane government.

Most NUFLL members served in the armed forces for the former right-wing government. The group, which obtains most of its weapons from China, claims to be represented in several countries where Laotian refugees have been resettled.

The movement's aim is to expel from Laos the estimated 40,000 Vietnamese troops deployed there.

Meanwhile, it was reported from Phayao Province that Laotian guerrillas engaged in fierce fighting with Vientiane Government soldiers last Tuesday at Ban Soptom opposite Chiang Kham District.

The guerrillas were forced to withdraw because they were outnumbered by the Vietnamese-backed Laotian troops, according to the delayed report.

Laotian troops reportedly launched a suppression campaign against the guerrillas following the battle.

CSO: 4200/883

BRIEFS

SRV 'AGRICULTURAL ZONES'--According to various observers, as a part of his plan to annex Laos, since 1975 Le Duan--ringleader of the Vietnamese aggressors and expansionists--has kept sending his troops and people to Laos. As for Laos' precious woods, Le Duan's men have felled trees and sent lumber to Vietnam. Under a deceitful slogan of helping to build Laos, the Vietnamese aggressors have built trails almost everywhere throughout Laos in order to send that country's natural resources to Vietnam. Each year, they plundered millions of cubic meters of Laos' lumber of various types. According to these observers, the Vietnamese aggressors have turned the newly cleared woods into agricultural zones for the Vietnamese settlers in Laos. Through this practice, Vietnam can gradually strengthen its control of Laos in order to use it as a front post in implementing its policy of aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia. This is the true nature of the Vietnamese regional expansionists who have made every effort to occupy and control Laos and Kampuchea. [Text] [BK080133 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 7 Sep 83]

CULTURAL DELEGATION RETURNS--Vientiane, 12 Aug (OANA-KPL)--A Lao delegation of culture led by its first deputy minister, Pheli Khounlaleuk returned home after concluding its visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The 1984-1985 cooperation memorandum in the cultural field was signed by the Lao and Kampuchean officials. Meeting the delegation at the airport were Somsri Desasomphou, deputy minister of culture, and Chhong Toeun, charge d'affaires a.i. of Kampuchea to Laos, along with other officials. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 12 Aug 83 BK]

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHING CENTER--Vientiane, 4 Aug (OANA-KPL)--The Russian Language Teaching Centre is to be run by Laos-USSR Friendship Association following the official ceremony held here on August 2. The running of the school was previously done by the USSR-Laos Friendship Association. The language course takes two years and is being attended by a large number of people namely cadres, ordinary citizens and a number of them are students. Representing the Soviet side at the ceremony was, Ivan Trouchine, cultural counsellor of the USSR Embassy to Laos and the Lao side was represented by Dr Khamliang Phonsena, acting minister of public health and vice president of the Laos-USSR Friendship Association. [Text] [BK081706 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 4 Aug 83]

POLAND'S OLSZOWSKI THANKS PHOUN SIPASEUT--Vientiane, 27 Aug (KPL)--Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Lao PDR, recently received a message of thanks from Stefan Olszowski, minister for foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic. The telegram writes: "I would like to thank you for your best wishes conveyed on the occasion of the Polish National Day." [Text] [BK271110 Vientiane KPL in English 0853 GMT 27 Aug 83]

CSO: 4200/883

POLITICAL PRISONERS END PROTEST ACTION

Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 27 Jul 83 pp 1, 7

[Text] Political prisoners undergoing a hunger strike at the Davao Detention Center temporarily lifted Sunday afternoon their protest action following a dialogue with the new Metrodiancom Commander.

This was disclosed by relatives of the detainees during a press conference held yesterday at the Apo View Hotel called by the Citizen's for Human Rights and Social Transformation (CHRIST), an association of some 20 social development agencies here.

Carlito Gaspar and German pastor Volker Schmidt, who were transferred July 20 to the Davao City Jail at Maa, however, continued with their hunger strike. Lawyer Laurente Ilagan, counsel of Gaspar, who visited his client yesterday afternoon said Gaspar and Schmidt might "probably" lift their strike too to "respect the majority's decision" at the PC stockade.

Relatives of the political prisoners said the detainees sent a letter to Col. Geronimo Valderrama outlining what they have agreed upon last Sunday. Archbishop Antonio Mabutas was present during the dialogue.

Among the demands settled during the dialogue were (1) sunning of two hours each in the morning and afternoon, (2) prisoners will be allowed to plan the menu and help in the cooking, (3) regular medical services, (4) return of beds, tape-recorders and other personal belongings (5) improved visit procedures including conjugal visits, (6) income generating activities. The cases of detainees of minor age will likewise be immediately attended to, according to the relatives of the prisoners.

The other demands were referred to their counsels and the Integrated Bar of the Philippines (IBP).

At the press conference, relatives of the detainees recounted how their kins suffered from the protest action. A number of them likewise denounced the military for harassing the relatives.

The mother of detained Adelaida Abear resented the actions of the military men guarding the detention center who she said treated the detainees "like trash

as if they don't have families of their own." She expressed willingness to exchange herself with her daughter who is 7 months pregnant.

A mother of one detainee revealed that her son has been tortured. She said the head of her son, who is alleged to be a leader of the New People's Army (NPA), has been wrapped with cellophane several times causing difficulty in breathing.

The relatives asked military authorities to honor their commitments. They said the detainees will continue their protest action in one week's time if their demands were not implemented.

CSO: 4200/861

COLUMNIST EXAMINES CLERIC-MILITARY MISUNDERSTANDING

Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 2 Aug 83 p 3

[From the "Point at Issue" column by Bert Tesorero: "Danger Sign"]

[Text]

President Marcos abolished the dreaded Presidential Commitment Order (PCO) which had been the object of angry protests among the legally accomplished minds in the country as offensive to the due process of law. Which means that the President is still responsive to valid criticism. This is hardly the trait of a dictator!

...

It may have been sheer coincidence perhaps that when Catholic Bishops Congress president Monsignor Antonio L. Mabutas visited President Marcos in Malacañang, Col. Andy Superable suddenly found himself relieved of his command in the Davao Metrodiscom. This was the comment of DIPC president and Mirror columnist Casim Arkoncel who expressed surprise over the whirlwind transfer of Col. Superable from his prime metropolitan command in Davao City to the remote province of South Cotabato.

...

But again, this could be mere conjecture. Monsignor Mabutas is the president of the Catholic Bishops Congress of the Philippines (CBCP) whose periodic visits to Malacañang to confer with the Chief Executive would not be surprising. There are a

thousand and one vital matters involving the relations between the Church and the State that need to be ironed out which the Davao archbishops has to take up with the President. And subjects affecting the military in its role with the religious has its own proper forum for discussion, too trivial to waste the time of the President.

...

The point of contention as rumored in various downtown coffee shops was the controversy arising from a misunderstanding between some Catholic clergies and local military authorities where Col. Superable refused to allow a non-commissioned priest to say the Holy Mass among the political prisoners in the PC stockade. There were divergence of opinions to this effect and Monsignor Mabutas seemed to be on the negative side of the issue.

...

For there has been recent injunction coming from high ecclesiastical order in the local Catholic Christendom, enjoining parish priests against celebrating the Holy Mass in political detention camps. Why? For obvious reason! Not all detainees are Catholic believers, they may not be able to appreciate and

comprehend the sanctity of the Holy Mass. Some of these detainees are Godless ideologues who are prone to twist the sacred passages of the Gospel and use it to weaken the moral fiber of the other inmates to their own political advantage.

. . .

There were some priests in the past who, swayed by their own emotion in the course of their evangelization, became vulnerable to exploitation by highly-trained ideologues inside political detention camps. Weakened by the constant bombardment of confessions and lamentations of the inmates against the military that the clergies began to loosen in their spirit to the point of hatred and violence. They have virtually fallen into the gambit of partisan politicalization.

. . .

If Col. Superable persisted in refusing to allow the Catholic clergies to say the Holy Mass among the political prisoners inside the PC stockade, the former Metrodiacom chief was right all the way. And Monsignor Mabutas would not have cared less for the inhibition. There is clear and imminent danger in this kind of religious undertaking.

CSO: 4200/861

EDITORIAL COMMENDS NEW DISTRICT COMMANDER

Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 27 Jul 83 p 27

[Editorial: A Valderrama Score"]

[Text] Reports have it that political inmates at the Davao City detention center ended their hunger strike the other day. Reason: newly-assumed Davao Metrodiscom Col. Geronimo Valderrama approved their nine-point demand.

This positive development augurs well for the four-day old Valderrama administration.

If it is any indication of Valderrama's policy, the public can expect an improvement of relations between the local military command, particularly the Davao Metrodiscom, and the various groups protecting the interests of political detainees.

For one, by approving the demands of the detainees, the new Metrodiscom chief has effectively removed an undeniably rich source of propaganda against the military in particular, and the government in general.

In a way, Col. Valderrama did himself a favor.

CSO: 4200/861

BRIEFS

TERRORISTS RAID MINDANAO COLLEGE--Some 70 heavily armed rebels attacked Mountain View College in Valencia Bukidnon recently. The dissidents ransacked the school and carted away medical supplies, disarmed its security guards and emptied the armory of arms and ammunitions. Two female students were made hostages by the rebels when they fled but were later on released by their captors after two days. The hostages were identified only by their family names as a certain Clemencio and Herreras. Military authorities are now in hot pursuit of the raiders. [Excerpt] [Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 29 Jul 83 p 1]

FARMERS WARNED ON NPA SUBVERSION--Kidapawan, North Cotabato (PNA)--Gov. Carlos P. Cajelo rallied anew the people of North Cotabato and outlying areas of Central Mindanao to support the government in fighting against communist terrorists who have been menacing the countrysides. The appeal for support for Gov. Cajelo was aired during his speech at the 14th induction program of the Kidapawan chapter of the Mindanao Highlanders Association (MINDAHILA) Sunday here which was attended by officials and guests from Southeastern Mindanao and nearby Central Mindanao cities and provinces. Communist infiltration, the governor said, is greatly felt in the Arakan Valley in the border of Bukidnon, Davao city and Lanao del Sur. He said the communist terrorists are trying to subvert the poor farmers in the far-flung areas of Arakan Valley. "With this threat of the spread of communism into our villages and urban areas," Cajelo pointed out, "we should bind our hands to clip the tentacles of such ideology trying to change our democratic system." According to the governor, the highlanders--Manobos, Tirurays, Bilaans, Bagobos and other hilltribes--are the frontliners in this current fight against communist guerilla. He recalled a past heroism by a group of Manobos who crippled a marauding band of communist terrorists in Tiko, Magpet, this province. Kidapawan is the seat of the national headquarters of MINDAHILA headed by no less than the vice mayor Joseph Sibug. [Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 2 Aug 83 pp 1, 9]

CSO: 4200/861

VOFA DISCUSSES PROJECTION OF SOVIET 'THREAT'

BK171009 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Unattributed Commentary: "Projection of Soviet Threat Into Southeast Asia"]

[Text] There has been much talk about the Soviet naval buildup in the Indian and Pacific oceans for the past decade. Southeast Asia's mainland and archipelagos, which lie dividing the two oceans, have been inevitably included in the Soviet Union's grand design. Latest reports all confirmed Moscow's ambitious goal in the region. The Soviet Navy's use of Vietnam's deep-sea port at the Cam Ranh Bay was recently acknowledged for the first time. The first such confirmation was officially made by no one but Vietnam's good foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, during his recent interview with the Malaysian National News Agency BERNAMA. Mr Thach in the past had subtly dismissed all the reports alleging the Soviet Navy use of facilities at the Vietnamese port.

The reports that the Soviets had access to the Vietnamese naval base came out as soon as Moscow and Hanoi concluded their 25-year treaty of friendship and cooperation in November 1978. A month later Vietnam launched its ambitious military expedition in its Kampuchean neighboring country. The bills of Vietnam's military adventure in Kampuchea have been footed by the Soviet Union, which definitely wants something in return. The use of facilities at Cam Ranh Bay and Danang base is, of course, the price—which has considerably extended the range of Soviet submarines and warships in the Pacific and Indian oceans.

Not too far South the Soviets have also been reportedly developing Kampuchea's only deep-sea port at Kompong Som. If the Soviets had access to this Kampuchean port, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia would be undoubtedly under direct Soviet threat.

Northward, in the landlocked country of Laos, recent military intelligence reports revealed that Moscow has recently sent a batch of 34 MiG-21's among other military aids to that country. Moscow's latest move in Laos can only be perceived as another Soviet threat projected into the region. Recently, the Soviet Union has also been reported to be behind the formation of Communist Party Phak Mai, which has been under training at a base about 4 km from Vientiane. The Soviet Union and Vietnam have been reportedly supplying Laos with equipment and personnel to help the Laotian authorities in the training

of the newly founded pro-Soviet insurgents. A number of the Soviet-backed Phak Mai members have already infiltrated into Thailand to conduct subversive activities and to recruit new members.

Against this concrete evidence, the Soviet hegemonism in Southeast Asia, with the collaboration of the Vietnamese surrogates, is certainly more than a subject of talk any longer. It definitely presents the real concrete threat against the security and stability of individual nations, as well as of the entire Southeast Asian region.

CSO: 4200/885

THAILAND

ARTICLE QUESTIONS RELATIONS WITH CHINA

BK170420 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Aug p 4

[Article by "Observer": "Is China Really Thailand's True Friend?"]

[Text] There is an old saying that "Thais and Chinese are no strangers but brothers."

This was confirmed by Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian when he visited Thailand earlier this month. He said: "China and Thailand are close neighbors, friendly to each other. Learning from and helping each other in their years of contact, our two peoples have forged a profound friendship."

What the Chinese Foreign Minister alluded to will, of course, be tested by time and events. At the moment what seems to have brought the two governments together is their cooperation on the Kampuchean problem.

To some people, this may seem like a two-edged sword; others have suggested that we may be playing with fire. After all, having been good partners on the Kampuchean problem by no means guarantees that there is no sour spot in the relationship between the two countries. The support which the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has been giving to the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) stands out prominently as a case in point.

Diplomatic ties between the two countries were put on a long estrangement until 1975. By that time, a new power configuration had emerged in Southeast Asia. Because of the fall of the dominoes in Indochina, and because of Vietnam's emergence as the dominant regional power with imperialistic inclinations in much the same manner as its Soviet mentor, Thailand believed that it was in our national interest to be friends with China.

Yet Thailand, and our ASEAN partners, have found it difficult not to question China's sincerity. After all, China has had a long history of supporting communist movements which have tried, and are still trying today, to overthrow the established free governments of the Southeast Asian countries.

In the last 6 years China's diplomatic successes with the ASEAN countries, with the possible exception of Indonesia, have been more than remarkable. Particularly in our country, there was a time not long ago, when the subject of China was anathema to all of us and anyone connected with it was usually suspected of entertaining ill designs against the country. Now it is fashionable to ask whether one has been to the Forbidden City or seen the Great Wall; indeed, organized tours to China have been extremely popular among Thais.

Meanwhile, state-to-state relations have dramatically improved to the point where hardly a month goes by without official delegations paying visits to each other's country.

Yet the anxiety over party-to-party relations continues. Over the years since the establishment of diplomatic relations, China has done little concretely to allay the fear. It was a poignant reminder that when Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon put the issue squarely to the Chinese host during his visit to Beijing in 1980, the response was all too familiar.

"Relations between the Chinese Communist Party and local communist parties is a matter of history," Premier Zhao Ziyang reportedly told our prime minister. "China has already withdrawn all its backing, except moral and political, for these parties."

In what seemed like an overture to the ASEAN governments, Chairman Hu Yaobang said at the 12th Party Congress last year that China would not export its revolution or interfere in other parties' affairs. He declared: "The success of the revolution in any country depends on the ripeness of conditions for it and the people's support for the line and policies of the country's Communist Party."

These lines were familiar, too. More than 30 years ago, the great helmsman Mao Zhedong had said that the seeds of revolution could be sown from outside, but whether the trees would grow from them depended on the fertility of the soil.

For Thailand, of course, all this is hardly reassuring. As a frontline state which holds the key to regional peace and stability, we are deserving of something better.

Former Deputy Prime Minister Thanat Khoman once served notice on both Moscow and Beijing. "You have to decide whether you are our friends or not," he reportedly told them. Dr Thanat did not believe in any "moral or psychological support," by foreign governments for local insurgents; this simply was incompatible with state-to-state relations between friendly governments and peoples. He could not have been too far off in echoing the sentiments of the Thai public in general.

At the press conference prior to his departure from Bangkok, Chinese Foreign Minister, Wu Xueqian reiterated that the CPT was but an internal problem of Thailand and that China would not interfere with it. But he failed to mention what we wanted to hear the most: China simply has no choice.

In the final analysis, China's support of the Thai revolutionaries has not gotten them anywhere, let alone progress. From the "Gunblast Day" in 1965 to the "Gunsilence Day" in 1982, the communist insurgents continue to be on the run and are now reduced to residual remnants. Indeed, it would take an act of great statesmanship, which only great nations and peoples are capable of, for China to admit that its policy in this regard has been a failure; there is no such thing as a "two-tiered diplomacy."

When China did not do this, we simply cannot forget that the ultimate goal of communism is to achieve a global revolution, and that China has been a part of it from the very start.

CSO: 4200/885

THAILAND

COLUMNIST DOUBTS WISDOM OF CURRENT REFUGEE POLICY

BK171022 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 10 Aug 83 p 5

[Article by Thammanit Waraphon: "Thailand and the Indochinese Refugee Problem"]

[Excerpt] During the annual conference on Indochinese refugees in Thailand which was held in Bangkok on 7 July, National Security Council Secretary General Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri pointed out that Vietnam is the only country which can solve the refugee problem and it should be held responsible. Squadron Leader Prasong said that he wondered about Vietnam's observance of the UN Charter's principles of human rights and humanitarianism and informed the conference of Vietnamese attacks on refugee encampments near the Thai border.

Considering the above statement, one can see that the Indochinese refugee problem will continue to exist until the internal problems of the Indochinese countries, particularly Kampuchea, are solved. Thailand and its ASEAN partners have therefore proposed that Vietnam withdraw its troops 30 km from the Thai border because we cannot see any better way of coping with the problem.

However, I myself believe that such a proposal could lead to even more complicated problems because it amounts to announcing that ASEAN, particularly Thailand, "can no longer get along with Vietnam."

I suggest that we thoroughly study Vietnam's attitude, history and geography so that we can understand its way of thinking and behavior.

Another proposal I would like to make is that we build up good relations with the Indochinese countries, at least in the field of trade, and find a way to negotiate with them. Unity and our strength for national defense as well as effective coordination among ministries concerned will give us more bargaining power in dealing with Vietnam.

I am of the opinion that our present refugee policy is only aimed at a short-term solution to the problem. It is not rational to let the refugees stand idle. We should find a way to turn them into a major economic force which can directly benefit our country.

These proposals are nothing new. What is important is the course we choose for the sake of our country's economy and stability. We must find a long-term solution to the refugee problem.

CSO: 4207/163

THAILAND

VOFA SEEKS WORLD AID IN SOLVING REFUGEE ISSUE

BK170545 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Station commentary: "The Humanitarian Dilemma"]

[Text] There was a time that Thailand was told to temporarily shelter masses of Indochinese refugees. It was promised then that humanitarian aid would come forthwith and the refugees would be resettled in third countries. These were then agreed on the humanitarian basis. Time changes, so do other things. Although promises increased, the aid has not come through yet as promised. Simultaneously, the resettlement intake has dropped sharply. The slump is due to restrictive immigration laws in the West. Few refugees qualified for resettlement. So Thailand has been told. And now Thailand is left alone sheltering this humanitarian burden. There are at least 166,603 mouths to feed, and more are expected as refugee seekers from the Indochinese countries keep arriving both by land and by sea.

Frustration has been voiced but positive response has never come. The settlement figures, which once reached a peak of 128,000 in 1980, dropped to 102,000 in 1981 and 33,000 in 1982. This negative trend continues this year. Is the (?deal) over now? Not quite, but it seems not to be far away if the trend is not reversed. As these refugees were not resettled in third countries, they had to be returned to their homelands. That is the understanding. Besides, there is no point for them to continue being stranded in those crowded holding centers just a day longer after those endless months filled with hopes that never came. At the last resort, repatriation seems to be the only answer for Thailand and so far it has been only the voluntary basis. But forced repatriation is never ruled out by the Thai authorities. Tragedy, however, is always full of twists. The Lao authorities last week officially halted the repatriation of Lao refugees. This is because of domestic economic burden. Any resumption must come with heavy restrictions on the terms and numbers. So Thailand has been told.

So, everyone involved seems to be able to have their [as heard] say and Thailand has been listening patiently. But on its part, Thailand can never impose similar stringent qualifications on those refugee seekers. It can never make selection and refused to accept them because they are unqualified, and now we cannot return them to their own homelands. But we cannot encamp those hundreds of thousands of refugees in spaceless holding centers forever either.

As the refugee problem is an international responsibility, Thailand alone cannot have a comprehensive solution to this humanitarian question. The responsibility belongs to the international community, the original and third countries alike. Thailand has been doing its part, how about the rest of the world?

CSO: 4200/885

EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON AUSTRALIAN REFUGEE POLICY

BK160425 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Aug 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Refugees Are Still a World Problem"]

[Text] It was the old case of good news-bad news on the weekend from Australia's Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs Stewart West, but it was no joke. The good news is that Mr West has been able to reassure us that his country will continue to accept Indochinese refugees at a rate roughly equal to that of the recent past. The bad news, glossed over a bit so far but not unmissed, is that Australia thus joins the growing list of countries which have implicitly or explicitly refused to increase their refugee intake.

Australia has been one of the most generous nations in the world in accepting refugees, and particularly the unfortunates from Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos during the past several years. In 8 years, from Thailand alone, Australia has accepted close to 23,000 Indochinese, a remarkable record given the relatively small population of Australia and the economic problems which that country has shared with the rest of the world in recent years. Only three other countries in the entire world--the United States, Canada and France--have accepted more Indochinese from Thailand than Australia. And on a per capita basis, the Australian response to the international problem is difficult, if not impossible, to criticize.

Mr West's refusal, however, to commit his nation any further on the acceptance of a greater number of refugees points yet again to the major problem faced by Thailand. The attention of the world, as we knew and predicated it would be, has been diverted from the refugee problem. There are no longer the hordes of starving Indochinese crossing to freedom in our country. Once, the trauma of the refugees held the attention of virtually the entire world. Now, that is no longer the case. The problem has receded from people's minds, understandably, but not from reality.

Thailand today is "home" for some 160,000 Indochinese in refugee camps. Our Kampuchean border area is spotted with another 200,000 Khmer who are not welcome in their own country. Even if no more refugees arrive in Thailand--an impossible dream--finding homes abroad for those now here, at the current rate of acceptance by the West, will take a minimum of 4 and 1/2 years. And even that is an unrealistic prognostication because the Western nations have virtually all erected restrictive barriers to immigration by refugees.

In short, as our National Security Council Secretary General Prasong Sunsiri has said, the West has insisted that Thailand accept refugees for humanitarian reasons, while the West has insisted it accept refugees on a legalistic basis.

Australia and a clutch of other countries have responded well to the international problem of refugees. Some others have responded, frankly, poorly. We call on Mr West and his aware colleagues from the United States, Japan, Canada, France and a few other nations to "internationalize" the refugee problem in Thailand. It is indeed, as the Honolulu conference declared two weeks ago, an international problem and more countries need to be involved in the solution.

CSO: 4200/885

NEW DRIVE BEGINS AGAINST SOUTHERN COMMUNISTS

BK290199 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] The Fourth Army Region has launched a new operation codenamed "Tai Rom Yen 17" against communist remnants in Surat Thani and Nakhon Si Thammarat provinces.

According to Fourth Army spokesman Col Thammarak Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya, the operation which began on Friday was divided into two task forces.

The "Watthana Task Force" under the command of Col Wiset Siritwattanakhun was responsible for suppressing insurgents in operational zones 508, 514 in Surat Thani and the new operational zone in Phipun District of Nakhon Si Thammarat.

Colonel Thammarak said that the "Pran Suthon Task Force" commanded by Lt Col Suthon Prakopkit was responsible for the operational zone 511 in Surat Thani.

About 10-15 insurgent groups of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) are operating in the two provinces.

Since the launching of the operation, Colonel Thammarak said, the "Pran Suthon Task Force" had captured several newly deserted communist camps and a large number of illegal planks and three elephants.

He didn't elaborate on the size of the camps and their facilities. He said that four soldiers of the "Watthana Task Force" were wounded when they stepped on booby traps during the operation.

Commenting on the two recent derailments in Nakhon Si Thammarat and in Chumphon, Colonel Thammarak said they were just accidents and not the work of saboteurs.

He added that the Fourth Army Region had ordered all provincial police in the south to step up their search on passengers travelling on inter-provincial buses following a bus robbery on Friday night in Chian Yai District of Nakhon Si Thammarat.

Bus companies were also asked to take photographs of passengers before their buses left terminals, Colonel Thammarak said.

CSO: 4200/885

THAILAND

BANGKOK POST ON MOVES AGAINST RESISTANCE FORCES

BK290147 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Aug 83 p 6

[Text] Loei--About 150 Laotian and Vietnamese troops were late last week flown to a former Laotian resistance stronghold on the Thai-Laotian frontier here to reinforce the regular forces now carrying out a suppression against the resistance guerrillas, local authorities reported over the weekend.

Pol Capt Prasoet Kiankhon, a commanding BPP [Border Patrol Police] officer attached to Chiang Khan District here, told THE NATION that the reinforcements were flown by a Soviet-made helicopter in 18 groups to a border mountain on the bank of the Mekong River opposite the Thai village of Sa-ngao in Tambon Hat Khampi of Pak Chom District here at about 8 am on Saturday.

He said there had been no reports of clashes between the Vietnamese-Laotian troops and resistance guerrillas near the spot.

Following the reinforcement on the Laotian side, a group of BPP troops were rushed to Pak Chom District and Chiang Khan District to provide protection to Thai border villagers, according to Pol Capt Prasoet.

On August 12, Soviet-made helicopters flew troops into border areas opposite Huai La and Ban Wang villages in Pak Chom District and in Sanakham town opposite Chiang Khan District, the BPP officer said.

He added that Laos' freight vessels also ferried regular troops to various spots in the area. Each group of the troops numbered about 15-25, he added.

He said fierce fighting between the rival forces on the other side of the Mekong River was expected during September and October.

Chiang Khan's District officer Suphot Photthongkham also reported the buildup of Vietnamese and Laotian forces opposite the district, but said it should not affect Thailand's security. "It's an internal affair of Laos," he said. However, he said Thai security troops on the border were put on alert for any consequences.

CSO: 4200/885

THAILAND

COMMUNIST CAMP CAPTURED IN SURAT THANI

BK300203 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 30 Aug 83 p 6

[Text] Surat Thani--Government forces have captured a small communist camp during a search-and-destroy mission which began on August 26, a spokesman of the Fourth Army Region said yesterday.

Spokesman Col Thammarak Itsarangkun said communist insurgents were believed to have used the camp in Na San District here to continue their political activities in the area.

Five soldiers have so far been injured in the operation which was designed to follow the movement of the remnants of the communist guerrillas after the fall of their major base early last year.

Colonel Thammarak said no clashes were reported since the mission started on August 26. The mission will take 15 days, he said.

The casualties suffered by government forces so far were caused by boobytraps. Six companies of soldiers are being employed in the search-and-destroy mission which is taking place in areas around what were once known as Camp 511 and Camp 508, he said.

The government forces on Sunday found a set of radio equipment abandoned near Camp 508, according to the spokesman who said they might have been used to monitor movement of government troops.

Colonel Thammarak said the Fourth Army Region will follow up the mission with political programmes to prevent the local people from becoming under the influence of communist guerrillas once again.

He estimated that there are now only 150-170 communist guerrillas left in the areas around Camp 511 and Camp 508.

CSO: 4200/885

THAILAND

BRIEFS

CPT FACTIONALISM NOTED--Two activist insurgent groups at odds ideologically with the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) have merged in an effort to break the CPT leadership's monopoly, a government intelligence source said yesterday. The source told the BANGKOK POST that the two groups were the Fourth International, led by its young Secretary General Phirun Chatwanitkun, and Resolution 101, headed by Politburo member Winai Phoemphunsap. The source said both groups' members belonged to the new generation of communists, who object to party leaders dominating party strategy and tactics. He said the merger was aimed at diminishing top leadership roles. The Fourth International allegedly favors a revolution along "modern Marxist" lines, as advocated by wellknown political economist Ernest Mendel. However, Resolution 101 wants changes made along what it calls the quasi-capitalist path, the source added. [Text] [BK020234 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Sep 83 p 5]

COMMUNIST REMNANTS IN NORTHEAST--Government forces clashed with a group of communist insurgents in the northeast last week, Permanent Secretary of Interior Phisan Munlasee said yesterday. He said the insurgents were believed to be the last remnants of the Communist Party of Thailand in the northeast. Mr Phisan said the clash took place on Phu Khiao Mountain in Chaiyaphum Province, which is being developed into the biggest wildlife sanctuary in Thailand. The permanent secretary declined to give further details of the fighting, which took place on August 24 and 25 between the joint Civilian-Police-Military Unit 23 and the insurgents. The clash took place in Nong Bua Daeng District, which has lately become the major hideout of insurgents in the northeast as well as the northern region, Mr Phisan said. Commenting on a BANGKOK POST report yesterday about the stepped-up armed struggle by the anti-Vientiane government force inside Laos, Mr Phisan said the fighting in that country had not affected the Thai villagers along the border and had nothing to do with Thailand. [Text] [BK290111 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Aug 83 p 3]

COMMENTS ON MIDDLE EAST TALKS--Kuwait and Saudi Arabia promised Thailand to give full backing for ASEAN's stance on the Kampuchean problem in the upcoming UN General Assembly meeting late this year, according to Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpraphan. Returning from inspection trips to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq, Mr Praphat, along with Deputy Interior Minister Surat Osathanukhro, gave an interview to reporters yesterday that as far as political issue is concerned, the three Middle East countries also pledged to

support a proposal for the United Nations to choose Thailand as the site for the establishment of the international center of genetic engineering and biotechnology, which will be debated during international meeting in Spain from 7-13 September. Commenting on proposals about extradition of criminals, Mr Surat said the Arab countries paid little interest in the exchange of prisoners, adding that they preferred to have the criminals serve punitive terms under their laws. However, Arab officials told him that they will take the proposal for consideration. [Excerpts] [BK190424 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 18 Aug 83]

COMMUNIST ACTIVITY IN NAN PROVINCE--Major General Prayat Rotphothong, deputy commander of the 3d Army Region, said during an interview this morning that communist terrorists are still operating in the lower part of Nan Province, which might necessitate another suppression operation in the next fiscal year. However, negotiations are now under way to encourage those terrorists to surrender to government authorities in the area. According to official sources in the 3d Army Region, the communist terrorists in the lower part of Nan Province belong to the Area VI group active in Pua, Mae Charin, and Sa districts and Santisuk Subdistrict. Their number is estimated at about 200 with some 2,000 supporters. Major General Phisit Atkhunwong, chief of staff of the 3d Army Region, disclosed that government officials are now in the process of negotiating with the communist terrorists to encourage them to surrender. If the negotiations are successful, there might be no need for another suppression operation. [Text] [BK071013 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 7 Sep 83]

CSO: 4207/163

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

GUERRILLA ATTACKS IN CENTRAL VIETNAM--Here is a report on the combat activities of guerrillas in Vietnam's Central Highlands. The Pleiku battlefield: On 6 July, guerrillas attacked the Le Duan soldiers on top of (Chi Yang) hill, 4 km north of (Ninh Dic) commune, killing an enemy and seizing an AK and 30 rounds. On 8 July, guerrillas ambushed Le Duan soldiers launching an operation at (O Ya Rin) in (Ya Tinh) commune, killing three. On 18 July, the guerrillas attacked Le Duan soldiers moving from (Plei Day Sachak) in (Pok Ien An Khe) district, killing two and seizing an AK and 10 rounds. On 25 July, they set a jeep ablaze on the road leading from Pleiku to (Ba) commune. Four Le Duan soldiers on the jeep were killed. In sum, guerrillas in Vietnam's Central Highlands killed 10 Le Duan soldiers, destroyed a jeep, and seized 2 AK's and 50 [as heard] rounds. [Text] [BK250329 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 24 Aug 83]

CSO: 4212/61

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

ALBANIAN WOMEN'S UNION DELEGATION--Hanoi, VNA, 1 Sep--A delegation of the Albanian Women's Union led by its president, Lunturi Rexha, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers Party, arrived here yesterday on a friendly visit to Vietnam, as guest of the Vietnam Women's Union (VWU). It was welcomed by Nguyen Thi Nhu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and vice-president of the VWU. Present on the occasion were Albanian Ambassador Syrja Laze and Mrs. Laze. [Text] [BK010935 Hanoi in English 0742 GMT 1 Sep 83]

CSO: 4209/873

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HO CHI MINH CITY CADRES STUDY PLENUM RESOLUTION

BK020416 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Following a study session to seek understanding of the fourth party Central Committee plenum's resolution within the executive committee of the city party organization, the Ho Chi Minh City party committee recently held a conference to allow more than 600 key cadres to study this resolution.

This time the city party committee enjoyed a great advantage as it had just obtained some views from the party Central Committee Political Bureau for assessing the 2-year implementation of the latter's resolution on the tasks of Ho Chi Minh City, and continuing to direct the implementation of this resolution.

By affirming the process and fine changes made by the city in various fields--such as distribution and circulation; comprehension of the importance of the period of transition to socialism; motivation of the masses to participate in the movement for production, thrift, and distribution and circulation to improve their livelihood; and the movement for national security--the party Central Committee Political Bureau has created a source of encouragement and confidence for all cadres and party members, thus enabling them to overcome difficulties in the struggle to build the city named after the uncle into a socialist city--a cherished wish of the party's Political Bureau and Central Committee.

In the process of studying the resolution, all key cadres were able to refer to and profoundly understand the remarks made by the party Central Committee Political Bureau on the city's shortcomings and weaknesses. The conference pointed out that the shortcomings which were detected through self-criticism by the city party committee had stemmed from a lack of vigilance and managerial experience, and had created favorable conditions for the enemy and bad persons to cause more difficulties for the city's construction and transformation.

The conference also noted that some of the city's problems concerning organization and ideology had already been resolved thanks to the many policies and work of the city party committee, especially to the political drive held in late 1982 to study the resolutions of the fifth party congress and the party Central Committee Political Bureau on the tasks of Ho Chi Minh City.

In an area where the Chinese expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, usually carry out their scheme of sabotage against us in many fields, it is particularly necessary to perform organizational and ideological work in such a way as to ensure close and constant coordination between transformation and construction, with construction as the main task. To overcome these shortcomings as instructed by the party Central Committee Political Bureau, the city party committee must assign its members to provide intensive and comprehensive guidance for the implementation of these resolutions in each bloc--industry, rural areas, distribution and circulation, national defense and security, and party development.

The standing body of the city party committee has issued a directive urging all party committee echelons to combine the study of the fourth party Central Committee plenum's resolution with a careful review of their leadership, promptly amend all the existing deficiencies in the resolutions of party congresses at various levels, and strive to create a solid change for the city party organization in terms of conception and action in the implementation of the policies and lines of the party and the state.

Along with implementing the fourth party Central Committee plenum's resolution, all echelons and sectors must, by all means, pay special attention to adopting measures to intensify management and ensure thrift in order to overcome all difficulties and problems concerning energy and raw materials. This is aimed at resolutely and successfully fulfilling all planned norms for production and socialist transformation in 1983.

CSO: 4209/528

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NHAN DAN ON SLOW PACE OF PARTY BUILDING

BKC30925 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] Although many provinces and cities have accelerated party development work, the pace of progress is still slow. Party organizations in Tien Giang, Kien Giang, and Ben Tre provinces have made great effort in this regard especially at grass roots establishments with few or no party members. A total of 80 hamlets and housing clusters in Tien Giang and Kien Giang provinces which had no party members in 1982 now have party chapters, cells, and members. These party establishments serve as a base for improving production and the people's daily life.

The party organization of Hai Hung Province has formulated plans to improve the party building task quantitatively and qualitatively. During the first 6 months of this year, Hai Hung admitted 1,135 party members, an increase of 2 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. Of the new party members, 76 percent are young and outstanding members, and of these 40 percent are women and almost 11 percent are workers. More than 55 percent of them have completed general high school education. Binh Tri Thien, Dong Nai, and many other provinces of the former Nam Bo are striving to build various "firm and loyal" party cells, thereby helping those who have positively participated in the production movement and party building task to more profoundly understand about the party.

Long An Province has combined party development work with the building of grass roots units. During the period 1980 to mid-1983 the province expelled from the party a number of disqualified members, while admitted more than 1,900 new party members, representing 25 percent of the total membership of the province's party organization. Various party organizations in the armed forces have satisfactorily carried out the party development task. During the first 3 months of this year, the number of newly admitted party members in the armed forces accounted for 59.41 percent of the all new party members.

In general, however, the party development task has been carried out slowly and inconsistently. The task has not met with set requirements in the industrial sector, including small industry and handicrafts, communications, postal, and business establishments, hospitals and schools. Among the newly admitted party members, 6.1 percent are workers and 6.7 percent ethnic minority people. Many establishments have not carried out party

development work for several years, while the others have no party member and party grass roots organization.

This situation requires various party committees echelons to concretely set forth their requirements and orientation for party development work in their localities, and to formulate plans to accelerate party building.

CSO: 4209/527

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NHAN DAN VIEWS NEED TO INCREASE REVENUE

BK061700 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 Aug 83

[1 September NHAN DAN editorial: "Increase Revenue, Practice Thrift in Spending, Control Sources of Capital"]

[Text] Socialist construction requires an increasingly larger source of capital. However, that source of capital should be accumulated mainly through the expansion of production in the country. Striving to satisfactorily control and use the sources of capital, increase revenue, and cut expenditures is always vital to financial work.

Since early this year, aside from the successes in production, progress has been made in the control and use of our budget. The gross state revenue, which produced an increase as compared with the same period last year, has met the need for various targeted expenditures specified in the state plan. However, the progress achieved is still not firm and comprehensive as there still remains an imbalance between receipts and expenditures. This is due mainly to the low pace of development of production in the state-operated economic sector.

While the production of goods that can ensure massive accumulation for the state budget fails to meet the set target, it has been carried out in a scattered manner and is yet to be placed under state control. Little progress has been made in the management and improvement of enterprises reorganization of production, and exploitation or optimal use of existing potential, including materials stored in warehouses, for the processing and production of goods.

Greater attention has been paid by various economic units to the control of production, cost of products, and circulation fees than in the past. However, economic units still fail to provide close guidance for this task. The systems of delivering products and securing revenues still have not been scrupulously implemented. Although there are increases in state revenues, there are also great demands for spending.

Some sectors at the grass roots level, including administrative management and professional agencies, have used funds beyond the authorized limit by financing the construction of various projects and engineering items at

will. Meanwhile, the practice of paying wages, bonuses, and allowances not in accordance with established systems is still widely prevalent, and expenses involved in celebration and entertainment activities remain relatively enormous.

As pointed out by the party in various resolutions, the basis for doing financial work is to master all sources of capital in order to ensure the implementation of the line and plans for economic development, establish a rational relationship between consumption and accumulation funds, develop the active role of the financial system, encourage production, and increase social labor productivity. To satisfactorily carry out this task, it is necessary for all sectors, localities, and grass roots units to improve their planning work further; scrupulously implement the national systems of revenue, delivery of products, and distribution of profits; and ensure rational expenditures.

On the basis of analyzing and assessing the results of the implementation of the state plan during the first 8 months of this year, the financial sector should join all localities in examining the state plan for the last 4 months in order to effectively adjust or amend a number of targets which are related to all sources of revenue, especially to production costs and circulation fees. Efforts should also be made to increase the source of revenue in the state-operated economic sector.

On the basis of redistributing labor forces, it is necessary to expand production and successfully fulfill all targets set for labor productivity, the quality of products, and the results of investment. At the same time, it is necessary to regulate and improve the systems of accounting, liquidating, and auditing materials used in the construction of various projects and to supervise the collection of accumulated credit items which have emerged in the recent past.

All localities should strive to rationally and effectively use the funds provided for the procurement of goods for retailing at the market and distributing to the peasants in exchange for farm products. They should also strive to scrupulously implement all contracts concerning the production and purchase of goods, and ensure that all essential commodities are placed under state control.

Through inspection activities to see to it that products are delivered in accordance with the decisions of the Council of Ministers, they must try at all costs to amass a volume of goods that can match the volume of materials supplied by the state while resolutely adopting economic measures against local enterprises which intentionally try to retain products beyond the authorized limit for exchanging and selling among themselves at lower prices or smuggling into the free market, thus causing difficulties for control of the market and prices.

Along with adopting various measures to increase revenues, it is necessary for all sectors and localities to promptly correct deviations in allocating

and using funds, to strictly implement the system of thrift in spending, and to rationally arrange expenditures within the scope of the national income.

All sources of capital--capital provided by the budget or loaned by the bank, self-acquired capital, and capital accumulated from joint production and business operations or from exports and imports--must be recorded in the state budget or in the local budgets. We should not resort to the practice of establishing funds outside the stipulated system or allocating expenditures outside the framework of the state budget, which actually means to avoid the control of the financial sector.

The decentralization of budgetary management between the central government and localities should be carried out on the basis of ensuring the state's centralized and unified management, and in a way that can help develop the dynamic character of localities in amassing and using capital to support the needs of the national economy.

As pointed out in the resolution of the fourth party Central Committee plenum, all state-operated economic establishments must implement the socialist management system satisfactorily, perform work in such a way as to ensure economic results, and scrupulously enforce discipline in the delivery of products and performance of financial work. Mobilizing to a high degree all sources of revenue in the country--including the collection of industrial, commercial and other taxes--is an extremely important task at present.

The state is compelled to use the financial system and money as an effective tool to carry out transformation, construction, and economic development, while constantly enhancing its efficiency in the use of capital to support the people's livelihood. All sectors, localities and grass roots units have the responsibility to seek understanding of the resolutions of the third and fourth party Central Committee plenums. They must comply with all state regulations, truly master all sources of capital, value every dong, and take the common interest of the people into consideration before using it. This is aimed at contributing to the successful fulfillment of all economic targets laid down by the party.

CSU: 4209/528

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

STATE BANK COMMUNIQUE ON NEW 10-DONG BANK NOTE

BK011315 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Communique on the circulation of a new 10-dong bank note issued by the Vietnam State Bank--date not given]

[Text] In compliance with Decision No. 34-HDBT issued by the chairman of the Council of Ministers on 3 February 1982, beginning 1 September 1983 the State Bank will put into a nationwide circulation of a new type of 10-dong bank note, whose main features are as follow:

With 66 mm x 132 mm in dimension, the bank note is printed on white paper with the watermark of a lotus flower in the center.

The front side shows a chestnut-colored national emblem on the right, the digital denomination of 10 dong in the middle--arranged on a background of multicolored lotus design, and a light-blue colored digit 10 on the right [as heard].

The reverse features a setting of President Ho Chi Minh's house in dark brown color.

The State Bank would like to inform all public organs, units, economic organizations, and the people of the circulation of this banknote.

CS0: 4209/528

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

BAC THAI RESETTLERS--Pho Yen and Phu Binh Districts in Bac Thai Province have sent 60 families totaling 273 persons to various new economic zones within these respective districts to carry out land reclamation in order to expand the area of subsidiary food crops. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Aug 83 BK]

CSO: 4209/528

AGRICULTURE

SRV AGRICULTURAL PLANS FOR 1985 OUTLINED

OW031007 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 3--Vietnam plans to produce 19 million tonnes of food, including subsidiary food crops equivalent to more than 3 million tonnes of paddy in 1985.

To reach this target the following measures are to be carried out:

- To reclaim virgin land for rice growing.
- To multiply crops on the same fields.
- To supply enough good rice strains to the whole rice area, and increase input of fertilizers.

These factors are all important and follow this order of priority: intensive cultivation, crop multiplication and reclamation of virgin land.

Special attention must be paid to intensive cultivation. A proper intensive cultivation will give us 3,870,000 more tonnes of food in 1985. If good rice strains are used in an organized way an increase of 10-15 percent in rice yield can be obtained. A rational crop structure in each area can give an increase of 15-20 percent and the use of selected strains will make it possible to have a 40-50 percent increase in yield.

With regard to fertilizers, during the present five-year plan, if every hectare of rice is given one more tonne of stable manure, we may obtain an additional 270,000 tonnes of paddy. Besides, the state also plans to supply food crops with an additional 300,000 tonnes of nitrogenous fertilizer annually. If properly used, a tonne of chemical fertilizer can increase rice yields by 2-3 tonnes per hectare.

With regard to planting technique, at present, too early or too late rice transplanting still affects nearly 30 percent of the whole rice area (about 1.2 million hectares). If the transplanting is done strictly on schedule, rice yield may increase by 0.3 tonne per hectare. If the proper density of rice seedlings is planted on over 3 million hectares, which until now are too thinly planted (in some places, only 25-30 clusters of seedlings per square metre), an increase of 0.6 million tonnes of paddy can be obtained annually.

Every year, pests and diseases cause considerable loss to food crops, reducing output by over 20 percent, efforts should be made in plant protection to reduce losses. If we can retrieve only 7 percent of the loss, 812,000 more tonnes of paddy will be added to total output annually.

Crop multiplication and land reclamation are two important measures to expand food crop area. However, more attention should be given to crop multiplication because whereas the reclamation of 230,000 hectares of virgin land will give 472,000 more tonnes of food crop multiplication on the same area will give 2,708,000 tonnes. In our country, it is not too difficult to raise the rate of land utilization from 1.3 to 1.5

To facilitate intensive cultivation, crop multiplication and reclamation of virgin land, the agricultural branch must carry out the four following tasks:

1. To speed up the building of the material and technical bases for agriculture which include water conservancy works to irrigate 3,610,000 hectares of paddy fields (0.96 million hectares more than in 1980), the drainage of 0.2 million hectares, and the prevention of invasion by sea water for 0.25-0.30 million hectares; the production of more organic fertilizer including 400,000 hectares of azolla pinnata, and 10,000 hectares of sesbania; the rational utilization of chemical fertilizers; the perfection of the system of production; the supply of seeds and the prevention of pests and diseases, and the supply of adequate farming tools; to try to raise the proportion of mechanized tillage to 45 percent by 1985.
2. To define the system of crop cultivation for each area.
3. To consolidate and expand the socialist relations of production, and strengthen managerial work.
4. To build high-yield rice areas and high-yield subsidiary food crop areas: 2.4 million hectares of rice in the Red River and the Mekong River deltas producing 9.7 million tonnes of paddy and 421,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops yielding the equivalent of 1.7 million tonnes of paddy.

CSO: 4209/873

AGRICULTURE

TEN-DAY AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES REVIEWED

OW310847 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Report on agricultural activities over the past 10 days]

[Summary] The following are some noteworthy points in the agricultural-production situation over the past 10 days:

To date, the entire country has transplanted the 10th-month rice crop on more than 2.5 million hectares, thus fulfilling more than 70 percent of the plan norms. Except for a number of mountainous provinces, the northern provinces have basically completed 10th-month rice transplanting. Due to recent heavy rainfall, some flooded low-lying fields in Ha Bac Province must be retransplanted. Meanwhile, due to a water shortage, Thanh Hoa Province has been able to transplant only a little more than 90 percent of the planned area, leaving less than 10,000 hectares uncultivated.

Thus, the northern provinces will have to shift to planting vegetables and subsidiary and food crops in the winter production season.

The southern provinces have concentrated on tending the 10th-month rice crop. Many localities have weeded the cultivated areas in the second and third phases. The 10th-month rice crop is now growing fairly well, but the area lacking water has increased further. Nearly 60,000 hectares in the northern provinces still need to be irrigated. The early 10th-month rice plants are blossoming and forming ears. Noteworthy is the fact that the area infested with harmful insects has expanded. Up to 200,000 hectares of ricefields throughout the country must be rid of pests. In the northern provinces, the area infested with harmful insects, particularly stem borers, leaf rollers, and brown flies, has increased by nearly 100,000 hectares compared with the previous 10 days. Since there has been a great shortage of insecticides, localities must employ all other available means to eradicate the pockets of pests immediately.

The southern provinces are now concentrating on simultaneously transplanting the 10th-month rice and harvesting the summer-fall rice crop.

Over the past week, taking advantage of the rainfall, many localities have accelerated transplanting work. During the past 10 days, the provinces

have transplanted more than 70,000 additional hectares, thus bringing the transplanted 10th-month rice area to more than 1.23 million hectares and fulfilling nearly 60 percent of the acreage plan.

At present, more than 80,000 hectares of 10th-month rice in the southern provinces have not been transplanted. Since the transplanting period will soon be over, the localities must quickly complete transplanting the entire acreage in one way or another.

The southern provinces and cities have harvested nearly 200,000 hectares of rice, or more than 30 percent of the transplanted area, thereby fulfilling or overfulfilling the set norms for paddy yield.

Regarding the planting of vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops for the summer-fall production season, as many as 370,000 hectares have been planted throughout the country, representing a decrease of more than 100,000 hectares compared with the same period last year.

The southern provinces have begun harvesting summer-fall subsidiary crops and are preparing for winter-spring vegetable and subsidiary crop cultivation. Meanwhile, the northern provinces are continuing to sow sweet potato seeds for the winter production season.

In the days ahead, the weather will be favorable for cultivation. Localities must therefore strive to quickly transplant all the remaining 10th-month rice area; concentrate on fertilizing and protecting the transplanted rice-fields from drought, waterlogging, and pests; and secure sufficient seeds for the coming winter-spring production season. Localities that have failed to complete transplanting rice on the entire area should shift to planting subsidiary and food crops on high-lying fields. The southern provinces must speed up 10th-month rice transplanting, strive to transplant the entire area as scheduled, quickly complete the summer-fall rice harvest, and fulfill the grain obligation to the state.

CSO: 4209/528

AGRICULTURE

HOANG DUONG NOTES PROGRESS IN GRAIN PRODUCTION

OW281035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Article by Hoang Duong: "Important Progress in Grain Production and Procurement Over the Past Few Years"]

[Summary] "In 1982, the first year in which we strove to meet our food needs on our own, food imports were down to 61 percent of total imports in 1981; 35 percent of total imports in 1980; and 18 percent of total imports in 1979."

In 1983, food imports are expected to decrease considerably. Thus, it could be said that since 1983, our country has been able to meet its food needs on its own, attaining the objective set forth in the resolution of the Third Party Central Committee Plenum. This is a great victory for our entire party and people, opening up great expectations for our national economy in general and our food production in particular.

Our country's achievements in agricultural production over the past few years were encouraging. Paddy output and yields have increased rapidly. Grain production has invariably overfulfilled the state plan norms, with the following year's production exceeding that of the previous year. "In 1980, grain production was 14.4 million tons in paddy equivalent; in 1981, 15 million tons; in 1982, 16.6 million tons; and in 1983, production is estimated at 17 million tons."

As a result, annual grain procurement has also increased. By the end of July 1983, grain procurement countrywide exceeded that in the corresponding period of last year by 160,000 tons.

Although we have scored great successes in grain production and procurement, the stabilization of food needs in society, state sectors included, has not been truly achieved because of the rapid population growth and the drastic, sudden decrease in food imports. Moreover, grain production and consumption have not been evenly distributed among the regions. Difficulties have also been encountered in transporting grain from regions with grain surpluses to regions having grain shortages.

Recently, in the northern provinces, despite the numerous, overall efforts of the food sector, shortcomings still exist, such as the inability to guarantee regular grain distribution to workers and civil servants, and the inability to provide for all the grain needs of a number of sectors of the national and collective economies that have economic relationships with the state.

The state's inability to provide fully and regularly for the grain needs of a number of sectors of the national economy and the existence of some people who are not engaged in agricultural production have adversely affected the food market and prices, particularly in cities and industrial centers, and during the preharvest period.

Further efforts should be made during the coming period to achieve a stabilization of food needs in society and to better support the task of economic development.

A matter of prime importance is that the state must fully control grain production, distribution, circulation, and consumption. Efforts must be concentrated on developing agricultural production, and agriculture must be considered the foremost front and be advanced one step further toward large-scale socialist production.

Along with multicropping and land reclamation, intensive cultivation is a major measure for achieving high outputs and yields in all rice-growing areas.

Coordination of activities must be achieved between the grain circulation and distribution sector and the agricultural sector in order to exert an impact on and create favorable conditions for agricultural production.

"Through economic, financial, and educational measures, the state must control the bulk of grain and commodities and, step-by-step, monopolize grain and fully control the grain market."

Better control and more timely distribution of grain must be achieved so as to properly meet the needs of recipients. "It is absolutely necessary to ensure sufficient grain supplies for the armed forces, workers, and civil servants."

Socialist trade should also be further expanded so as to secure more grain to meet the needs of urbanites and to contribute to stabilizing the grain market and prices. In addition, steps must be taken to eliminate the activities of private traders from the grain market, and severe punishment must be meted out to speculators and to those who steal or sabotage state grain. To this end, conditions should be created so that all forces of the socialist food sector will be strengthened, step by step, in organization, management, cadre body, and material-technical bases. Attention should also be paid to rapidly stepping up the construction of new warehouses in anticipation of further needs in the coming years.

Apart from the food sector's efforts to advance further, there must be direct leadership and guidance from all party committee and administrative echelons, from the central to the grassroots levels, the cooperation and coordination of activities from all sectors and mass organizations in order to create a combined strength to attain the objective of resolving the food problem on our own in an increasingly stable manner.

CSO: 4209/528

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE HELD IN HO CHI MINH CITY

BK070551 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] The Council of Ministers standing committee recently held a conference in Ho Chi Minh City with chairmen of people's committees of provinces from Quang Nam-Da Nang southward and representatives of various ministries, central sectors, and branches concerned to discuss measures on development of production and processing of industrial crops such as coconut, jackfruit, and tobacco.

Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chaired the conference. Vo Van Kiet, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and concurrently chairman of the State Planning Commission, attended and addressed the conference.

Vu Tuan, minister of food industry, reported on various projects to comprehensively develop production and processing of the three aforementioned industrial crops. The conference adopted the project on production and processing of coconut, jackfruit, and tobacco; and a planned target of coconut in southern provinces which will reach 663,000 hectares by 1990; sugarcane, 292,000 hectares; and tobacco, 80,000 hectares. This will be carried out under the motto "The state and the people work together," and "The central government and localities work together."

On the basis of developing production, the state encourages large-scale investment in processing of industrial crops in order to ensure a balance between production and processing of these three industrial crops and to strive to establish, in a short period, a supplying source of materials for industry and export sectors, thereby contributing to building the nation and improving the people's daily life. The state will formulate an appropriate policy to help growers of coconut, jackfruit, and tobacco to effectively develop and sell their products to the state.

CSO: 4209/528

AGRICULTURE

VNA REVIEWS WATER CONSERVATION PROGRESS IN SOUTH

OW031019 Hanoi VNA in English 0753 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 2--Before liberation in 1975, the irrigation works in South Vietnam could water only some 200,000 hectares of the more than two million hectares of cultivated land. Most of these projects were only extensions of existing canals and rivers. Since the liberation of the south, acting under the slogan "irrigation is the foremost technical measure to promote agricultural production," the Water Conservancy Service has concentrated on dredging, widening old canals and digging hundreds of kilometres of new canals mostly in the Mekong River delta. In the central and central highlands provinces, large, medium and small-sized reservoirs totalling hundreds of millions of cubic metres in capacity have been built such as Phu Ninh in Quang Nam-Da Nang, Liet Son in Nghia Binh, Krong Pach in Darlac, Bien Ho in Gia Lai-Kon Tum, etc. By the end of 1980, the newly built projects could water 495,000 hectares of rice fields. In the past three years, along with building the Dau Tieng reservoir, a major project with a capacity of 1.45 billion cubic metres, the Water Conservancy Service has also built medium and small-sized projects under the slogan of combining the efforts of the state and the population. The provinces in the Mekong River delta in the last two years have spent 28 million workdays on moving 57 million cubic metres of earth for irrigation purposes. Small-sized projects alone can now supply water for 400,000 hectares of summer rice. In the central provinces like Quang Nam-Da Nang and Phu Khanh, such projects can water 95 percent of the rice fields.

Together with other technical measures the expansion of the irrigation network in the south has contributed to considerably increasing per hectare yield as well as output of rice. In the recent summer crop, paddy productivity in the Mekong River delta provinces rose by from 50 kilos to 1,300 kilos per hectare.

CSO: 4209/873

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

AN GIANG FLOATING RICE--Hanoi, VNA, 17 Aug--An Giang, a major rice growing province in the south has since liberation in 1975 planted 100,000 hectares of floating rice each year, almost half of the province's cultivated land. Due to primitive farming techniques, average yield recently exceeded 1.3 tonnes per hectare. At a recent conference, the local administration decided to better exploit this economic potential through intensive farming crop specialization and improvement of the drainage and irrigation system. The province plans to build or dredge more than 300 kilometres of irrigation canals to supply fresh water from the tributaries of the Mekong River for the floating rice acreage. Besides soil improvement, the province will sow new and high-yield strains to increase rice yield to 2 and even 3 tonnes per hectare and output by from 100,000 to 150,000 tonnes. Local farmers are being guided to plant an additional crop such as soybean, jute and sesame after floating rice is harvested. [Excerpt] [OW180001 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 17 Aug 83 OW]

HAIPHONG GRAIN COLLECTION--As of 5 August, Haiphong City had delivered to state granaries 60,257 metric tons of grain, achieving 120.5 percent of the total collection norms and recording an increase of 24,000 metric tons over last year's 5th-month spring crop. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Aug 83 BK]

CUU LONG COOPERATIVIZATION MOVEMENT--As of the end of July, 2,160 production collectives and 2,426 solidarity production teams had been set up in Cuu Long Province. A total of 2 cities, 8 villages and 132 hamlets have completed agricultural cooperativization work. Tieu Can District has collectivized 68,600 hectares of ricefields, representing 27.4 percent of the district's cultivated area. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Aug 83 BK]

MINH HAI RICE CULTIVATION--Minh Hai Province has thus far succeeded in transplanting nearly 230,000 hectares of 10th-month rice or 80 percent of the planned target. It is reported that the area of 10th-month rice--totaling 180,000 hectares--planted by the province in July is developing more favorably than the 50,000 hectare area planted in August. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 Aug 83 BK]

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Sept 23, 1983